

## THE TWO DREAMS.

I.

When but a little boy, it seemed  
My dearest rapture ran  
In slumber ever where I dreamed  
I was a man—a man!

II.

Now—sad perversity! my theme  
Of sweetest, purest joy  
Is when in blessed sleep I dream  
I am a little boy.

Fair weather, nearly stationary temperature.

From the indications of the past few days, it looks very much as though spring had finally arrived in Indianapolis. The WHEN has been ready to meet it for several weeks. In fact, the WHEN has never been so well prepared to welcome the balmy zephyrs of the South as this season. It makes no difference whether we receive a call in our Children's Department, in our Boys' Department, in our Youths' or Men's Departments, or whether the visit is to our Furnishing Department or the Hat Emporium—it is all the same to us. The visitor will find that the world has been ransacked to provide for his wants and desires. It is our mission to gather the novelties that pertain to the clothing trade, gents' furnishing trade and to the hat trade, and present them to you for inspection. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the WHEN has enjoyed the largest trade this spring that it has ever known. A brisk trade at the WHEN produces broken lots, and broken lots always go to the Bargain Table. Our Bargain Tables are a great feature of our business, and you can often find first-class merchandise at about one-half its real value, simply because sizes have become broken.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

It is no exaggeration to say that the WHEN shows a greater variety of Boys' and Children's Clothing than can be found in all the stores of Indianapolis put together. Our vast business in Children's Goods has been the result of close attention and practical experience covering a period of nearly twenty-five years.

## MEN'S SUITS.

We invite special attention of people who are economically inclined to see the attractive suits that we offer this season for \$10. They are world beaters.

## HAT DEPARTMENT.

Our advantage in Hats lies in the fact that we buy from the manufacturer for a great many branch stores, and this puts us upon the same platform with the jobber, so that when we sell you a Hat you can see how it is possible for us to save you one profit, which we do. We are content with an extremely small margin of profit on Hats, and this week we will name 84c as the price for the regular Fur Stiff Hat, that is worth in the hat stores of the country \$1.50. Then we want you to look at the Hat which we are offering this week at \$1.48; if you are a judge, and look into this closely, you will find that it equals anything sold in this city for \$2.50. There is scarcely anything made that is desirable in Hats that we cannot show you in the Hat Department in the WHEN.

## GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

The season for Outing Shirts is here. We show them in Domet, Sateen, Cheviot, Oxford, Madras, Zephyr, Flannels, Pongee Silk and Spun Silk, in black, colors, stripes, checks and plaids, in unlaundered and half unlaundered. Our assortment is very large, and includes ladies, men's, youths' and boys'. Special attention is called to our line of Misses' and Ladies' Tennis Blouses, Shirts and Shirt Waists, from 50 cents to \$5. Particular attention given to uniforming base-ball clubs. Just notice our show-window display of Underwear. You will say that it is very fine, and yet it is only an index to what we show you if you take time to go through and examine our exhibit.

## NECKWEAR DEPARTMENT.

This department has simply run away with us. That is to say, our trade in Neckwear has grown to such proportion that it seems next to impossible to get too much to supply the demands. It is our immense outlet in this and other cities that makes it possible for us to sell a scarf for 25 cents that other dealers get 50 cents for, but then we had rather make \$1 on ten men than \$10 on one man.

## UMBRELLAS.

If you want a Sateen Umbrella with silver handle, in fast colors, for 89 cents, you can get them this week so long as the supply lasts, or you can get a Gloria Silk, paragon frame, silver handle, 28-inch Umbrella for \$1.50 while they last. All goods marked in plain figures. One price for all. Prices and qualities guaranteed or money refunded at

THE WHEN

## HORRIBLE RAILWAY COLLISION

Fast Mail Train on the Lake Shore  
Crashes Into an Express at Kipton, O.

Lives of Six Postal Clerks and Two Engineers  
Snuffed Out in a Twinkling and a Fireman Mangled So That He Died Later.

Bodies of Uncle Sam's Faithful Servants  
Frightfully Torn and Crushed.

Disintegration of Orders Said to Have Caused  
the Disaster—Cars Smashed Into Splinters—None of the Passengers Injured.

CLEVELAND, O., April 18.—Train No. 21, the Toledo express, west-bound on the Lake Shore railroad, collided with train 14, east-bound, known as the fast mail, at Kipton, O., a small station some thirty miles west of Cleveland, this afternoon. Absolutely nothing but small splinters was left of the foremost mail-car, and the engines of both trains were completely demolished. The force of the collision was such that the cars reared on end as high as the little depot, and that building was shattered and crushed by the heavy mass falling against it. No passengers on the fast mail, which carries a parlor coach, were killed or even seriously injured, although the seats were all torn loose from the bottom of the coach and passengers and chairs piled in a mass at the end. The postal-clerks did not escape, and six of Uncle Sam's faithful servants were killed. The two engineers were also killed. The dead are:

P. NUGENT, postal clerk, Toledo, O.  
J. H. WILSON, postal clerk, Toledo, O.  
P. F. CLEMENS, postal clerk, Cleveland, O.  
B. W. WILSON, postal clerk, Elvira, O.  
JAMES MCKINLEY, postal clerk, Elvira, O.  
C. E. McDOWELL, postal clerk, Elvira, O.  
EDWARD BROWN, engineer of No. 21, Toledo, O.  
CHARLES TOPP, engineer of No. 14, Toledo, O.

STALEY, fireman of No. 21, Toledo, O.  
A boy named Dantzig, son of a section boss, sitting on the depot platform, was struck by the cars and fatally injured. The fireman of No. 21, named Staley, residing at Toledo, was fatally injured and died tonight. The scene at the wreck is indescribable. Iron rods, splintered fragments of lumber and debris of mail are scattered in all directions. The engineer of No. 14 stuck bravely to his post and was found with his hand on the throttle, blackened and mangled, after the shock. His fireman jumped, as no one as can be ascertained, there was a conflict in order. A dispatch was first sent that the train should meet at Oberlin, seven miles east, and almost immediately after it was followed by another announcing Kipton as the meeting place, but the latter was too late. No. 21 had come almost to a standstill when the collision occurred, while the other train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour. The track was cleared some two hours after and the passenger train 14 brought to this city. Not a mail or a parcel was lost. The west-bound train left the track. The bodies of the dead were horribly mangled. Limbs were torn off, and the bodies crushed out of almost all semblance to human beings. The accident is the most frightful that ever happened on that division of the Lake Shore road, and the first serious disaster to the fast mail.

THE WRECKED TRAINS.  
Another account of the disaster says that it was the engine of the Toledo train that passed at Kipton, the Toledo express taking the side-track for the fast mail, which usually went through Kipton without slackening its speed. The Toledo express was a few minutes late this evening and had come to a stop at the switch when the fast mail came in sight. There is scarcely any curve at the station, but on one side of the track was a line of freight cars and on the other the station. These might have obscured the vision of the engineer of the fast mail. He applied the air-brakes when he saw that a collision was inevitable, but the speed of the train would not check materially. The engine of the Toledo express was knocked squarely across the track, and that of the fast mail reared in the air, resting on the top of the other. The fast mail consisted of three mail cars and two parlor cars, and the Toledo express of five coaches and two baggage-cars. The first and second mail cars were telescoped and smashed to kindling-wood, and the third crashed into the first two and rolled over on the station platform, breaking the windows of the building. The two baggage-cars of the Toledo express were knocked from the track, but did not turn over.

The force of the collision was so great that of the sixty-four revolving chairs in the two parlor cars only four remained attached to the floor. A number of chairs being broken and hurled about in confusion. The passengers were thrown to the floors and badly shaken. None were seriously injured, but the few who were injured, all but one of the dead were beyond human assistance as soon as the collision occurred. The bodies were so horribly crushed and mangled that they were beyond recognition, and the corpses were almost beyond recognition.

Charles Topf, the engineer of the fast mail, remained bravely at his post, and was found with his hand on the throttle, dead. His hands and feet were blackened, and the blackened flesh dropped from the bones when his body was taken out. Fireman Staley, of the fast mail, jumped from the train and was fatally injured. The poor postal clerks had not a chance to escape. They were caged like rats, and the telescoping of the cars crushed the life out of them without a moment's warning.

Passengers who were on the fast mail arrived here at 10:30 to-night and brought the first authentic news of the wreck, there being no correspondent or other facilities for getting the news from Kipton. The passengers say that the cars and locomotives were piled in a heap higher than the station.

Engineer and Fireman Injured.  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 18.—The locomotive on the east-bound Boston shore line express leaving here at 2:05 p. m., jumped the track just after crossing the high trestle bridge over the Quinnipiac river. The engineer and fireman are badly injured. The engine and baggage car left the track, but the passenger coaches were not derailed.

A Reminder of Jesse James.  
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
MARTINSVILLE, Ind., April 18.—A. P. Burbank, of Richmond, formerly Governor of Dakota Territory, and a brother-in-law of Oliver P. Morton, exhibited a gold watch to friends here today that recalls Jesse and Frank James' road-agent days. Mr. Burbank was one of a party of health and pleasure-seekers traveling through Texas and Arkansas some years ago. In crossing

a portion of the Western wilds two open hacks and a carriage were used, when, as they reached a secluded spot on the route, they were pounced upon by Jesse James and his gang of robbers. All were invited to alight and "line up" by Jesse himself, who, with two others, sat upon their horses. Jesse's reputation as a "bad man" had some effect on the party, and the health-seekers were not long in obeying his command. Mr. Burbank is a collector of a valuable diamond, a sum of money, and his watch and chain. After all valuables were collected, he called out, "Is there a man here who fought for the confederacy?" One man responded that he had been a confederate soldier, whereupon all that had been taken from him was returned. A preacher in the party made his profession known, and to him was returned his possession. Jesse then straightened up and remarked, "We are gentlemen, and do not care to rob defenseless women and those who fought the Yankee abolitionists, or ministers of the gospel." Six years later he was killed by Ford. A number of watches were recovered, among which was this.

## STRIKERS RESORT TO BOMBS

Withdrawal of Troops from the Coke Region Quickly Followed by Trouble.

Dynamite Thrown Around in a Reckless Manner as a Sort of Warning to the Workers—Sheriff's posse Mobbed—Call for Militia.

PITTSBURGH, April 18.—A dispatch from Scotland says: Hardly had the soldiers left the region before the fears of the citizens were realized, and gangs of cokers again turned loose their lawless passions of hate and revenge. Throughout the region, all last night, the earth fairly trembled with a succession of shocks following the explosion of dynamite bombs. At Leisnering, No. 3, of the Frick works, a crowd of strikers gathered on the hill and at one time thirty bombs were exploded simultaneously, tearing great holes in the earth, breaking windows in many houses and frightening people for miles around by the terrific uproar. No one was injured, however, and but little actual damage was done, the strikers contenting themselves with this portentous warning to the workers below.

At Leisnering Deputy Sheriff Crawford and posse were serving writs of ejectment when they were captured by an angry mob and harshly treated. One deputy, named Sanner, was knocked senseless. An effort will be made next week with a large force to evict the strikers, and trouble will follow, as hundreds are to be turned out. On Monday the companies will post notices that unless they return to work by Tuesday they will no longer be looked upon as employees. This means cheap labor will be imported, and as several hundred eviction notices will also expire, the strikers have a hard week before them.

To-day Secretary Parker, of the labor organization, ordered a lot of one thousand tents, which will be used for the sheltering of the evicted persons. Many of them will be pitched at Morewood, where the first evictions are to occur. Others will be set up at Summit, Trotter and Leisnering. At this writing the men certainly have the best of it, though they fear the effects of evictions and imported labor next week. Out of 16,125 ovens in the region it is estimated that 12,451 are extinct and 3,677 active. Only one-seventh of the active ovens are working under the terms of the new sliding scale.

MILITIA ASKED TO RETURN.  
A special from Uniontown says: The outbreaks of the rioters at Leisnering, Kyle and Leeth, to-day, in which was demonstrated the weakness of the civil authorities in the face of such mobs as committed the depredations at these places, have forced Sheriff McCormick to do what he has his best to do. A dispatch to the Governor for military aid. Early this afternoon he telegraphed the Governor a brief statement of the facts of the riot, stating that he was unable to maintain order, and asking that the State troops be sent to his assistance. The Governor replied, asking if the civil power had been exhausted, and requesting fuller details. Following is the text of Sheriff McCormick's reply to the Governor's telegram. In reply to your telegram, I say that the power of the county is exhausted. Owing to the dangerous and turbulent character of the rioters and mob, I am unable to secure a posse adequate to the exigencies of the moment. In dealing with the rioters, I have been in the custody of the law and disregard all admonitions in my power to give. I am absolutely helpless to give the law its full force, and who is threatened, are entitled to and desire. The peace of the commonwealth is sorely threatened.

The message then gives full details of the rioting. Adjutant-General McClellan this evening telegraphed to the Governor, asking for Company K, asking for full information of the situation. Excitement is at a high pitch over the prospective ordering out of the militia, but the Governor's statement that it is the only safe thing to do.

The water-tank at the Kyle works was blown up by dynamite this morning. None of the perpetrators of the outrage have been discovered. One of the most daring and lawless acts of this lawless strike took place at Leith this morning. In order to disperse the threatening mob there, deputies Smith and Jones arrested one of them, a young man named John Shaffer, and started to bring him to jail. His companions attacked the deputies, beat them, and engaged in the riotous proceedings at Leisnering No. 2, last night and this morning. They set forth that these men marched up and down the streets, brandishing, brandishing revolvers, and intimidated and drove the men from the works, then assaulted the deputies.

Two Companies of Militia Ordered Out.  
HARRISBURG, Pa., April 18.—Sheriff McCormick, of Fayette county, this evening wired Governor Pattison of the troubles in the coke region to-day, and declared that he is unable to maintain order without the aid of the militia. He asks the Governor to order out the soldiers to his support, and Governor Pattison has replied, requesting details of the situation. The telegram indicated that the troubles arose over evictions of the coke-workers from the houses of the operators. Governor Pattison wired Sheriff McCormick to-night to the effect that it is not the duty of the militia to go to police duty and that they will not be ordered out until the civil power is exhausted. There appears to be a feeling in official circles here that the operators in West Virginia are being aided by the National Guard of Pennsylvania as an organized police force.

To-night Governor Pattison received a telegram from Sheriff McCormick, dated Uniontown, giving details of the recent trouble at West Leisnering. Upon receipt of this telegram, Adjutant-General McClellan wired Capt. L. H. Frazier, of Company E, Tenth Regiment, Uniontown, to place his company under arms and assist the sheriff in maintaining the peace. A telegram was also sent to Captain Lear, at Mt. Pleasant, to have his company in readiness to assist Sheriff McCormick.

Traversed the Continent on Foot.  
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
MUSKOGEE, Ind., April 18.—Rev. Wilson, one of the State's best-known Episcopal minis-

ters, now a resident of Lafayette, while in this city, where he has been conducting regular meetings, a few days since told a very interesting romance connected with his past life. Several years ago he was a practicing attorney in a town in New York State. His health began to fail and his physicians informed him that it was outdoor exercise that would do him good and plenty of it. Being a man of good circumstances he informed his family what his physicians had told him and said he had planned a journey across the continent which he would make on foot. After arrangements had been perfected he started on his long journey, which was completed in a little over two months, at the expiration of which time he was so much benefited he concluded to stop and remain where he was until he again commenced to go down hill and then he would walk back. But he felt as well he remained until he removed to his present home at Lafayette.

## THAT "COMMERCIAL" CONGRESS.

One of the Delegates Says No Good Will Come Out of It—Silver Men Want Protection.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Senator W. F. Forest, of Seattle, Wash., a delegate to the commercial congress at Kansas City, and who is interested in silver mining, arrived today. "I have just come from the congress," he said, "and while I was very much interested in what was said I don't think any good will come from it directly. It will set people thinking, and in that may ultimately be, perhaps, of some benefit. But that is all. While most of the Pacific coast would like free coinage of American silver we want a protective duty on it to keep out the foreign product—at least until England agrees to a bimetallic standard. But we don't believe that the passage of such laws will prove the panacea the farmers expect. The trouble with the farmers is they think they are pretty badly off and not knowing exactly what they need for relief, clutch at the free-silver idea; yes, and free trade, too. But they won't get either."

Speaking of the national political feeling of his State, the Senator said that he believed it would go Republican in 1892 (The Senator is a Republican), and that Blaine was the choice. "The Democratic State," he said, "will not support Cleveland's stand on silver won't hurt him out our way."

## PUT ARSENIC IN THE SPRING

Sixty Guests at a Wedding Near Louisville Poisoned by an Unknown Person.

One Prominent Business Man Dead, and the Bride and Groom and Others in a Serious Condition—Poison Put in the Water.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—B. F. Guthrie, one of the richest men in the city, died this morning of arsenical poisoning. He was one of the fifty poisoned at the Snooks' wedding. All the people made sick are suffering terribly. Mr. Snooks and his bride had to return from their bridal trip, and their condition is dangerous. The poisoning is involved in mystery. It is not known how administered, or who by. Mr. Guthrie was sixty years old, and worth over a million.

Later developments seem to show that the poisoning at the wedding at Lyndon, near this city, was by arsenic placed in the spring from which water was supplied. Lyndon is the suburban residence of several leading business men. Albert Herr is a wealthy farmer, and gathered at his daughter's wedding, Wednesday, some of the most prominent people in the city and county. Of these, on returning to their homes, about sixty showed signs of poisoning and several appeared to be in danger at the first, but all appeared to be improving on Thursday and yesterday. Not till B. F. Guthrie's sudden change for the worse after midnight last night and death this morning were there reports of danger. Now a number of others are worse, and it is expected several will die.

Those affected at Lyndon are Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herr, Aline Herr, Guthrie Herr, Gordon Herr, Sallie Herr, Hattie Herr, Mrs. John L. Herr, R. O. Dorsey, Mrs. L. L. Dorsey, Jr., Mrs. Addie B. Stewart, Mr. Horsey, Lily Phillips, Miss Harlan, Mrs. Robert Herr, Miss Ormby, Mrs. S. S. Hite, Mrs. Calloway. At Eminence: Mr. and Mrs. Snooks, the bride and groom; Mr. and Mrs. Crabb, two sons and a servant. At St. Matthews: Rev. T. T. Martin, who performed the ceremony, and John Wagner, at Anchorage: Mr. and Mrs. William Wagner, Mrs. Bechgood, Mrs. Augusta Hardin and child, Mr. Gustav Gray and Mrs. B. F. Guthrie, Mrs. Robert Gray and son Robert, Mrs. Clarence Wagner, Mrs. John Wagner, Miss Birmingham, Taylor Herr, George Beacham, colored driver, Mrs. George A. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. William Owen, daughter Mattie, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis.

These are nearly sick in bed. Mr. and Mrs. Snooks, Rev. T. T. Martin, Fanny Crabb, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Wagner and the driver, Beacham, are in a critical condition. Death may come to one or all before the morning. John Wagner, Mrs. Horsey, L. L. Dorsey, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Terry are still in danger. The other cases are improving. The first theory of the poisoning was that it was by the ice-cream or mushrooms. It is now found that several, who ate of the mushrooms and cream which were sent out from the city, are not affected. The symptoms point to arsenic, and it is believed a servant or some other person is guilty.

B. F. Guthrie was sixty years old. He came here from Eminence in 1850. He was a leading promoter of iron and pork-packer many years, but has for ten years been an iron-dealer, being the agent of the St. Louis Iron Works, Ala. He was for several years an aidman.

Killed by the Kick of a Horse.  
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 18.—A very peculiar accident happened to Mrs. Catharine Dolan, an aged Irish woman of this city, this forenoon. Mrs. Dolan was crossing the street the same time that a young man was driving past, having a horse hitched behind his vehicle. On the foot-crossing the horse kicked, and the foot of the striking her on the left temple, knocking her senseless, and producing injuries from which she died during the day. Her skull was fractured.

Convicted of Murder.  
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 18.—The jury in the Charles M. Klein murder case, this morning after deliberating all night, returned a verdict of guilty, fixing the punishment at fourteen years' imprisonment. Klein killed John Gibbs in his saloon by striking him over the head with a piece of loaded hose for not paying for a drink. A question of whether the beating or a fall from the pavement an hour later caused death saved Klein's neck.

Greensburg Happenings.  
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., April 18.—Local creditors who held mortgages on the stock took possession of the grocery store of Powell & Powell, of this city, yesterday. The stock is small and there is but little left for the general creditors. The funeral of Dr. D. L. Scooby will be at his late residence to-morrow (Sunday), at 3 p. m., under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias, of which order he was a member.

## HONORED BY LOYAL TEXANS

President Harrison Enthusiastically  
Welcomed to the Lone Star State.

Midnight Greeting at Texarkana and a Reform  
Breakfast Speech at Palestine, Followed  
by Another at Houston Later On.

Greatest Demonstration of the Week  
Made at the Metropolis of the Gulf.

Galveston in Holiday Attire in Honor of the  
Visitors—Steamboat Ride, Parade and Reception—The Land of Flowers.

## WELCOMED TO TEXAS.

The Presidential Party Cordially Greeted at  
Texarkana, Palestine and Houston.  
HOUSTON, Tex., April 18.—The President had a royal reception at Texarkana, Ark. His train arrived there at 11:30 o'clock last night, and the station was thronged with people, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. The run from Little Rock to Texarkana was marked with enthusiasm at all stations on the route. This was especially the case at Maivern, Ark., where the President was honored with a display of fireworks and a serenade. The national flag was a conspicuous feature of the decoration everywhere. Mr. B. D. Caldwell, of the Missouri Pacific railway, had charge of the train between Little Rock and Texarkana and presented each member of the party with a beautiful souvenir of the trip.

The President and party began to enjoy the hospitality of the people of Texas this morning and have made an unconditional surrender. The first welcome occurred at Palestine at 7:40 o'clock. The President was formally welcomed there by the Governor of the State and the Mayor and City Council of Palestine. The Governor was accompanied by Senator Reagan and a committee of ladies. The entire fire department and the Dilley Rifles, in full uniform, were drawn up in line at the station and joined the populace in cheering the distinguished visitors at the same time all the bells in the city rang out a noisy greeting. Governor Hogg welcomed the party on behalf of the State and Mayor Pratt on behalf of the city.

## SPEECH AT PALESTINE.

The President made the following response: "Governor Hogg and Fellow-citizens—It gives me pleasure to come this fresh morning into this great State—a kingdom with our king as empire without an emperor; a State gigantic in proportion and matchless in resources, with diversified industries and infinite capacities to sustain the needs of those about us. The American home, where the father abides in the respect and the mother in the deep love of the children that sit about the fire-side; where all that makes us good is taught, and the first rudiments of obedience to law, of orderly rotations, due to another, are put into the young minds. Out of this comes social order. On this rests the security of our country. It is the home of the training-school for American citizenship. There we learn to live for others, and to support the needs of those about us. There we learn to give ourselves for others are born. I thank you that so many of you have come here this morning from such homes, and all of us are thankful together that peace rests upon our whole country. All of us have pledged ourselves that no sectional strife shall ever divide us, and that while abiding in peace with all the world we are against all aggression, one mighty, united people. [Cheers.]

"I desire to assure you, my countrymen, that in my heart I make no distinction between our people anywhere. [Cheers.] I have a deep desire that everywhere in all our States there shall be that profound respect for the will of the majority, expressed by our voters, that shall bring constant peace into all our communities. It is the kind of you to come here this morning before breakfast. Perhaps you are initiating me into the Texas habit—is it so? of taking something before breakfast. I am glad to hear that. This exhilarating delight of good will you have given me this morning will be a great help to me in my position of comfort during this good day. [Cheers.]

Secretary Rusk also made a short address. He spoke of the vast natural resources of the State, and predicted the continuance of that recent enterprise of the people would make it the richest, as it is now the largest, State of the Union. He referred to the cotton industry of the State, and said that it was greater than the combined production of all other States in 1890. What they needed, and what they undoubtedly would have, he said, was a deep-water harbor at Galveston, or at some other point on the gulf, where the cattle, and sheep, and agricultural products could be shipped directly to the markets of the world without having to depend on the Atlantic ports, as at present.

## RECEPTION AT HOUSTON.

The President then held a short reception on the rear platform, immediately at the close of which the train bore him and his host, Governor Hogg, away to Houston, where the enthusiasm shown at Palestine was repeated on a much larger scale. A committee of citizens, headed by Hon. Jas. Stewart, M. C., and Mayor Schoonover, met the party at the station and escorted them in carriages to the Capital Hotel, over a route decorated with American colors and thronged with people. An elegant luncheon was served, after which there was some speech-making, followed by a public reception. The President, in reply to an address of welcome, said:

"My Fellow-citizens—Your faces all respond to the words of welcome which have been spoken in your behalf. We have not only been pleased, but touched by the delicate and kindly expressions of regard which we have received from the people of this State. I remained up last night until after midnight that I might not unconsciously pass into this great State, and I was called very early from my bed this morning to receive a draught of welcome from another Texas audience before I had breakfast."

"You have a State whose greatness I think you have discovered. A stranger can hardly hope to point out to you that which you have not already known. Perhaps Virginia and Kentucky have been heard to boast of their tobacco, and North Carolina of her cotton, but I think their voices are likely soon to be drowned by the enthusiastic and eloquent claims which you will present to the country for your great commonwealth. [Cheers.] You have the resources in some measure in a great measure of all the States gathered within your borders; a soil adapted to the production of all the cereals and grasses, and to this you add cotton, sugar and tobacco. You are very wisely diversifying your crops because the history of intelligent farming shows that as the crops are diversified the people prosper. All is not staked upon the success of a single crop. You do well, therefore, to raise cotton, sugar and tobacco, and I am glad you are not neglecting cattle, sheep, hogs, corn and all the cereals. We have been trying to do what we could from Washington to make a larger